AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. ONE WEEK LATER.

ARRIVAL

STRAMSHIP CAMBRIA

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN DENMARK

Taking of Schleswig by the Prussians. Occupation of Flensburg.

Sicily Declared Independent of Naples.

MORE REPORTED BATTLES AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN FORCES.

ALARMING STATE OF IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

State of the Parties.

STABILITY OF THE REPUBLIC

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

M. DE LAMARTINE'S REPLY State of the Markets.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK HERALD

The steamship Cambria, Captain Harrison, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th ult., and thus made the passage, including her stop at Halifax, in fourteen days and eighteen hours.

Our papers and letters, from London as well as Liverpool, are to the 29th ult. inclusive. The news from the Continent of Europe conti-

nues to be of an exciting character.

Arming in Ireland progresses with great rapidity

The diminution of bullion in the Bank of England was exciting attention. It is not unlikely that a considerable sum had been sent to France and Holland, and also to Ireland, to meet any run arising out of the apprehension for the savings banks. Importations during the week were large from Calcutta, Madras, St. Helena, Port Philip, New York, Portugal, West Indies, Singapore, Cape

and St. Petersburgh. The cotton market was quiet during the week ending the 29th ult. The low and middling qualities were about one-eighth below the last quotations; but fair Upland continued to sell at 41d; fair Mobile 41d. In the value of fair Orleans we note an advance to '4fd, the latter being required for export. The sales of the week are 30,940

of Good Hope, Fernando Po, Cape Coast Castle,

bales, of which exporters have taken 5000. The advices from the manufacturing district throughout England and Scotland, are, in some respects, more favorable than those previously received. There had been considerable business done in Manchester, especially in goods suitable for India, China, and the Levant, but at prices lower provement in prospect, and the spinners and manufacturers are very heavy losers, notwithstanding the cheapness of the raw material. Yarns are lower in price, and but little business doing.

All kinds of breadstuffs are in good demand, and prices had an upward tendency. The steamship United States will not leave Li-

verpool for New York until the 17th inst.

There were no vessels in sight off Holyhead or the port on the 29th ult., although the wind was

It is said that M. Lamartine has concluded a treaty offensive and defensive between the French republic, Switzerland, the Italian States, and that portion of Germany represented in the Diet at

Frankfort. Our London Correspondence. LONDON, April 28, 1848-P. M.

Summary of the Foreign Intelligence. Honor to whom honor is due! America, the free, was the first to give a sister's hand to the young republie of France. The electric spark of liberty thrilled like magic through the heart of every citizen in the was the first to entwine its glorious folds with the tri color, amidst the shouts of enthusiasm of a people whose fetters had just been severed asunder. America has repaid the debt she owed to France, who was th first to recognize the independence of America. Honor then, to the star-bespangled banner, and let Mr. Rush's

the provisional government the letters of recognition of the French republic. He spoke as follows:—

speech and Lamartine's answer lead the way of my despatches, which are rich in important and interest

of the French republic. He spoke as follows:—
Gentlemen:—I have the honor of presenting to you a letter from the President of the United States, which confers on me the quality of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that republic of France.

In presenting thus letter, it is my duty to express to you, at the same time, the sincere solicitude which the President feels for the prespectity of France, and I am directed to inform you of his ardent desire to cultivate, with zeal and cordiality, between the two republics, the most friendly relations, which will serve to cement their most precious reciprocal interests.

I am also charged to declare that the President approves of my conduct in recogniting the French republic, when its existence was amounced to the world in February by the Provisional Government. It was then three days after its birth; at present this that month of its existence. During that interval, when all Europe has been agitated, and France exposed to the gravest trials and difficulties, the Provisional Government has succeeded in ensuring to it the supreme blessings of tranquillity at home, and of peace alroad. History will take note of that immense work.

I am doubly happy to again offer on this occasion my felicitations, since I can now do so with the assent of my government and of my country.

I may now again be permitted to express my ardent wishes that

by the National Assembly, strengthened by an invincible force, of which each citteen has constituted himself, as you have seen, a voluntary soldier, concentrated in a strong representative unity of government, will make the French people in the provision of the American people—what a man dear to our two countries of the American people—what a man dear to our two countries of the American people—what a man dear to our two countries of the United States, I shall express them to you in a single word—every Frenchman has for the Americans the heart of Lafayate.

My last letter will have prepared you for bad tidings from Paris. I am happy to say that, contrary to general expectation, and even to the astonishment of all, the elections have passed over most quietly. Your Paris correspondent will doubtless give you a detailed account. All the attempts of the ultra communists have proved abortive—the grand demonstration in favor of the provisional government, of which I sent you an account in my last, seems to have settled the question, and the result of the general elections, which may be regarded as the true expression of public opinion, is in favor of all the moderate party. The funds at the Bourse have risen four per cent. Bank shares have risen nearly 200 francs since the result of the elections has become pretty certain, and confidence is greatly restored. Machinations against the provisional government are still rumored; it was even reported that a plot was made to blow up the Hotel de Ville, and an investigation has been set on foot in consequence—
The French people have shown themselves worthy of the freedom they so nobly attained, and the would-be dictator, Ledru Rollin, and his satellites—Blangin and his conspirators—can only bite their lips and conspire. I subjoin the transactions on the Faris Bourse, of yesterday, Charles and the last of the free of the stat

Wollowski. 355 Deguerr 229
Rersuger (the Poet). 347 Recurt. 213
Carnot. 348 Caussidiere 197
There is a curious fact connected with the elections. All the coal-porters, boatmen, and others residing at the Villette outside the Barriere St. Martin. voted for one candidate only—Prince Louis Napoleon.

The provisional government has given up the idea of seizing on the railways.

What do you say to the following tit-bit in the Constitutionnel of yesterday, under the head of Novvelles de la Cour?

"On Tuesday, there was a dejuner at the Petit Trianon. Ladies

de la Cour?

"On Tuesday, there was a dejuner at the Petit Trianon. Ladies were invited. M. Ledru Rollin did the honors. There was also a stag-hunt at Chandily, and battues in the park of Atremont!

According to report. Ledru Rollin is a jolly, rotund little fellow, not averse to the golden juice of the grape, and a regular Cupid with the ladies. Are we to witness another Para aux cerfs. and to have a second Louis XIV.? But I must not trespass further on your Paris correspondent; and now, adieu, belle France, and to the

respondent; and now, adien, belle France, and to the GENERAL STATE OF EUROPE.

The trump of war is sounding loud throughout Europe; steeds are neighing, artillery trains rattle through the streets of many towns—here and there red spots are in the horizon from burning villages—many a brave man has bit the dust—many a one reaped glory—and many a wife and maiden has to weep a husband or lover; but as yet the great war has not taken place, for until England, France, and Russia are in the field, it it does not deserve the name—mais ca via !—and a careful observer of the state of the political horizon in Europe need not to be a Zoroaster to foretell that Mars is in the ascendant.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN ITALY.

The rumored capture of Peschiera is not confirmed.

The following account, derived from the most authen-

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN ITALY.

The rumored capture of Peschiera is not confirmed. The following account, derived from the most authentic source, will give you a correct idea of the present position of affairs in Lombardy.

The Austrian general Nugent has crossed the Ironso at the head of "30.000 regular troops, without any opposition from General Zucchi, whose head-quarters are at Palma Nova. The exact spot where General Nugent crossed is not given, but it was probably between Gorz and Gradiska, both situated on the river, and on the high road from Vienna to Palma Nova and Udine. Gorz was formerly a fortress, but the citadel now serves as a prison. Gradiska is surrounded by high walls, and was formerly a fortress of the first class. The high road from Trieste to Venice passes about two miles below the town. Palma Nova, which is only two post stations from Gradiska, is already in the Venetian territory, and was piaced in a state of complete defence when occupied by the French troops. The fortifications form an oval, and consist of nine bastions of massive stone, surrounded by twelve double trenches of great depth. A battle between the troops of General Nugent and Zucchi's crusaders may be expected, to prevent the former forming a junction with Radetzki under the walls of Verona.

I am sorry to say that dissensions have arisen between the King of Sardinia in prosecuting the war against Austria—an inactivity which forms a striking contrast with his conduct at the commencement of the campaign. For some time past the fact has been the comments made upon it. According to some. Charles Albert had become alarmed at the formidable position of Radetzky, according to others, he was paralyzed by the threats of England, while a third party maintained, that on finding that the provisional government at Milan, and serious a nature that it is likely to have a very simister effect on the events of the war, in as far as the interests of Lombardy upon his own head, he had determined to withdraw from a contest in which he had ceived from the head-quarters of General Gazzaldo, and which are stated by the Contemporanco to be official, state that the quarrel has, within the last few days, assumed a character equally grave and unexpected. According to these leiters, Charles Albert has writen to the provisional government at Milan, intimating, first, that he considers the Mincio as the extreme boundary between Lombardy and Venice; in the second ylace, that the Venetians having constituted themselves into a republic, it is not his intention to set foot within their territory; and thirdly that the Austrians, having abandoned the Lombard territory, with the exception of Mantua and Peschiera [Verona and Legnano,] he considers that he has accomplished his mission. Besides this, he calls upon the provisional government to lose no time in making up their minds, and guarding the frontiers with their own troops, as he is quite determined to retire as soon as the Lombard troops shall have taken possession of the positions which he at present occupies. From the Italian journals we learn that the Fiedmontese army consists of from 45.000 to 50.000 regular disciplined troops, all of them eager for the battle. The right wing of the army is supported by a body of six thousand volunteers, some of whom have thrown themselves into the Tyrol to cut off all retreat. The left wing of the Sardinian army is commanded by the Tuscan General. Ferrari, he having crossed the Po on the 18th with 8,000 men, partly troops of the line, partly volunteers. General Durando is advancing by forced marches, with sixteen battalions of Roman and Swiss troops, and two regiments of cavalry, and was expected to cross the Po on the 20th, but it is not known whether he was to join General Zucchi in the Venetian territory, to prevent General Nugent from joining Radetzky, or whether he was to join the main army to give battle. The heavy artillery from Brescia has joined the army. Volunteers flock daily to the Piedmontese standard. The head-quarters of the King are at Volta Mantovanna.

cheamped within the quadrangle formed by those fortresses. According to accounts we have received, he is undecided between two plans, either to leave scanty garrisons in Mantua and Verona, and draw up his troops in line of battle between the Mincto and the Adige, so as to keep up the communications between the two fortresses, or to throw some additional troops into Mantua, and to concentrate all his forces under the very walls of Verona, there to await the onslaught; and, in case of defeat, to fall back on the Tyrol. The last plan will, it is thought, be adopted by the Marshal. Such is the position of the two armies.

Since the above was written, later advices have been received. The King, it seems, is still inclined to give battle.

MILAN, April 20.

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MILAN, April 20.

A despatch arrived here this morning from the head quarters of the Piedmontese army, bringing the news of an attack, directed by the King of Sardinia in person, against the Austrians stationed in the neighborhood of Mantua. The Duke of Savoy, the heir apparent to the Sardinian throne,) was also present at this affair. After a very warm engagement, and in which the Piedmont troops displayed the greatest courage and bravery, the Austrians were obliged to retire, and sint themselves up in the fortress. Another attack was to be made on the fortress of Peschiera. Others suppose that a pitched buttle will be first fought with the army of Radetaky, stationed at Verons. Meanwhile the Piedmont army, in order the better to secuse the whole line of the Mincio, are busily engaged in fortifying the bridges of Gotto, Valeygio, Moyambans, &c. An engagement has likewise taken place between the Italian corps of Genoral Zucchi and the Austrians at Visco, a village situated on the frontiers of Illyria. The contest lasted during four hours, but ultimately, though not without great difficulty, the Italians succeeded in guining possession of the village. The Austrians then retired in good order, setting fire in their retreat to Privano and Talmico, two Venetian villages. Twenty-four thousand Roman, Tuscan and Neapolitan troops (of which two-thirds are troops of the line) have arrived in Loniaardy, where they will elither join or set in concert with the Piedmontose army. More are expected from Naples, and it is said they will be commanded by General Peps, who lately resided in Paris. There are likewise a considerable number of free corps at Ostiglia, on the side of Mantua, and in the Italian Tyrol. One of these corps has lately suffered a smart check, having lost upwards of eighty men, in an affair in which they showed, notwithstanding much bravery. As the quantity of the proposed proposed in the pri

GERMANY.

Like the chartist demonstration in London, the attempted outbreak at Vienna proved a failure. Austria is comparatively quiet, and too much occupied with her war in Italy to be unruly at home. Some disturbances of a serious nature took place at Berlin; an attempt was made to proclaim a republic, but the citizens turned out, and matters remain in stara quo.—Prussia is at open war with Denmark.

Germany, however, is in a very unsettled state; and as the general elections for the German Parliament come on in May—and the election of the head of the Diet will have to be made—no one can foretell what will happen.

vernments and troops are resolute, active, and do their day, instructions can be easily quelied. It also shows that the executive may depend upon its army, a rare occurrence in these days, when soldiers are taught that it is more praiseworthy to absandon their colors, to deliver up their arms, and to break their ouths and allegiance, than to hold firm to their ranks, their duty, and to all that they formerly held sacred."

But the most serious event that has taken place was the attempt of the revolutionary bands, joined by the German Legion from Paris, to proclaim a republic in the grand Duchy of Baden. The leader of this movement is Hecker, an ex-member of the Chamber of the States of Baden. The attempt has proved abortive. PRUSSIA AND DENMARK-FIERCE BATTLE AND LOSS

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK—FIERCE BATTLE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Notwithstanding the protest of Lord Palmerston, the king of Prussia, though he hesitated for a moment, was unable to withstand the torrent of public opinion, and he sent a reply referring the British minister to the Germanic Diet. His troops immediately crossed the Eider, and are at the present moment in possession of Schleswig, having driven out the Danes, who made a fierce and obstinate resistence.

I have received advices to the 25th; another engagement followed: the Danes evacuated Schleswig, after great loss on both sides, and retired in good order.

The question now arises—Will Lorl Palmerston follow up his protest and declare war to Germany? Will Russia help the Danes? If Carlo Alberto is beaten by Radetzki, will France enter Italy? Like Damocles, Europe is on a couch with a sword hung by a single hair above her head.

hair above her head.

POLAND.

The Courrier de Cracouie announces that at the instigation of the prince-Governor, a deputation of four of the principle magnates of Poland, headed by Krasinski, will present itself to the Emperor at St. Petersburg, with the object of entreating for the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, as it was previous to the revolution, and for taking all necessary steps that those parts not actually now forming a part of Poland may be also united together under the Russian Crown. Of those parts, Gallicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen are to be understood as two. If the Prince-Governor be really the person who has advised this step, the information is of great importance. From Konigsberg, under date of the 17th April, we hear that three regiments of Russian Guards some days since left St. Petersburg; they will take up their quarters for the present at Rigg.

of Russian Guards some days since left St. Petersburg; they will take up their quarters for the present at Riga.

The rumor, according to which Russia would consent to the reconstitution of the kingdom of Poland, acquires more probability. A letter in the Breslau Gazette of the 15th of April, states that the Polish constitution is to be re-established, and an independent king (the Grand Duke Constantine, or Prince Leuchtenberg) proclaimed, who would demand the restitution of Gallicia and Posen.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Central National Committee of Poland:

"When, in the year 1846, in contravention of the most solemn treaties, as if to fill up the measure of crimes perpetrated on the Polish nation, the Republic of Cracow, the last remains of our incapendent country, was abolished and incorporated into Austria, the Polish nation declared this set to be the final partition of Poland, and summoned its perpetrators before the tribunal of Europe and posterity—

"Punishment soon followed the crime."

"At the present moment, in 1848, in the year of the emancipation of unions, we receive official announcement of a new partition of Poland being in contemplation. Indeed, we could not be lieve it, had it not been communicated to us by authority.

"Under the very dubisus pretence that in some of the districts of the Grand Duchy of Posen, the Germans are more numerous than the Poles, reactionary functionaries, toblivious of the most sacred rights, unable to understand the spirit of our time and its exigencies, anxious only to retain their places, have, by dint of spurious agitation in favor of German antonaity, compelled the higher authorities to give them a promise that such districts will be separated from the Duchy of Posen and incorporated with the German Confederation.

"We declare most sclemnly, that, true to the whole tenor of our history, the Polish nation will, as soon as it becomes free and independent, leave the free choice of government mationaity to those portions of their country whic

Posen, April 17th, 188."

Advices from Stockholm, the 14th of April, we hear that the minority of the committee, consisting of members of the towns and country places, has remitted to the King an address entreating him to present to the Diet at present sitting, a project for changing the constitution, based upon the principle of general elections. The King has replied that he had already determined, with the unanimous consent of his ministers, to present immediately a project based upon general elections, without reference to different classes, merely keeping proper account of capacity and fortune. fortune.
Owing to the continued attacks directed against

SWITZERLAND.

An extraordinary courier left Coire (canton of the Grisons) on the 6th, for Berne, to inform the Diet that a strong body of Austrians purposed forcing the Engaddi pass above Chiavenna.

The grand council of Berne has been convoked for the 8th of May. No less than sixty-three projects of law are on the order of day for discussion.

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ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

England is quiet—the signal failure of the Chartist demonstration on the 10th, was a death blow, at least for some time to come, to Chartist movements in England. The good citizens of London are as proud as turkey-cocks, at being special constables for three months, and having achieved a victory without blood-shed. The funds are rising. The favorable turn of the French elections has greatly contributed to this rise. At the same time, small paragraphs like the following make many a merchant feel queer and uncomfortable:—

State of Trade in Manchester.

shed. The funds are rising. The favorable turn of a the French elections has greatly contributed to this rise. At the same time, small paragraphs like the following make many a merchant feel queer and uncomfortable:—

State of Teade is Manchester.

Everything commercial and manufacturing is literally at a stand-still here. Nothing is doing on 'Change, and great numbers of the mills and workshops are either wholly closed or working only short time. About 19,000 operatives are at present working short time, and nearly the same numbers are wholly out of one of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution. The state of Ireland is most alarming. The whole country is armed; Dublin swarms with troops, and I fear, soomer or later, bloodshed will ensue. I say I fear—for though I share the liberal feelings of all true particles, I doubt, if the agitation will succeed, famino, bloodshed, and misery will be the result. I refer you to the files of papers for fullor information. It was currently reported here to-day that Dublin had been desclared in a state of siege; but I do not believe it.

The story now, current amongst the republican party is, that there will be no movement until the 28d of May next, the anniversary of the outbreak in 1728, exactly half a century geo. My own belief, as I have often stated, is, that there is no settled design for an insurrection, that there is no organization for such an object, and that there is no real ground for the alarm that exists for the state of the st

Our Southampton Correspondence

SOUTHAMPTON, April 28, 1848. Movements of the Ocean Steamers. The steamship Hermann is detained here in uence of some trifling defect in her machinery, which has been deemed advisable to repair. She has about

eighty passengers, and twelve camels recently arrived from Egypt, will take passage in her. The object of my writing you is to say, that yester-day large handbills were circulated through South-ampton, thus:— THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK On Saturday, April 29, AND HAS ROOM FOR PASSENGERS.

As this is evidently an unworthy and pettifogging proceeding on the part of the Cunard Company, I hope you will take notice of it in your paper. The passengers held a meeting last night on board the Hermann, and passed a resolution that the "Cambria may ever

Our Irish Correspondent. Dunlin, 27th April, 1848.

State of Ireland, &c. On Thursday evening last, after I had posted my etter, several of the city clubs met throughout Dublin The Lord Lieutenant got afraid of such a simultaneous movement, and, in order to be prepared for the worst had all the troops under arms that night. 300 of the narines were ordered up from the two frigates stationed t Kingston, armed with cutlasses and boarding pikes ockets were let off several times during the night letachments of 100 men each were thrown into the ollege, post office, and the custom house; while His Excellency is not regardless of his own safety, an officer and 200 cavalry and infantry being stationed at is Excellency's residence in the Park. But notwithstanding all these precautions, the government do not standing all these precautions, the government do not appear to consider their military strength sufficient. for it is said they intend raising a strong body of English and Scotch militia—76 regiments English and 15 Scotch, all of whom will be sent to Ireland. In Dublin, the military preparations are still progressing. A wooden bridge is constructed to throw across the canal at Portobello barracks, in case the stone bridge health on the said dear.

15 Scotch, all of whom will be sent to Ireland. In Dublin, the military preparations are still progressing. A wooden bridge is constructed to throw across the canal at Portobello barracks, in case the stone bridge should be cut down.

On Thursday evening, a meeting of the repealers was held at the large room of the Hibernian Hotel, which was attended by a number of the Roman Catholic clergy and others. The meeting consisted, in addition to the foregoing, of mechanics, and was densely crowded. Mr. Shine Lawler made an address, and offer a few preliminary observations, said he was sorry, for their own sakes, that the names of the higher classes were not to the requisition which called them together. They were there that night to tell the government that they love peace, but that they would not submit any more to be trampled upon. He then stated that he respected the great talent and love of country of John O'Connell, but he was not fit to take the mantle of Daniel O'Connell. He had greater confidence in the old Borothme blood of Smith O'Brien. Mr. Lawler then proceeded to denounce Morgan John O'Connell; and the Rev. Owen O'Sullivan came forward and said he had signed a petition lately, but it was the last petition he would ever sign to the British Parliament. In alluding to the declaration, signed by 250,000. The Rev. gentleman said he would put himself at the head of 2,000 Killorjhia men, and he would soon rout the 260,000 bucks.

The Repeal Association held their usual meeting on Monday last, which was numerously attended. Mr. P. Delany, T. C., in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from Bishop French, enclosing the address which had been agreed to by the Association, to be presented to the Queen. His Lordship regretted that he could not form one of the deputation to present it to her Majesty, on account of his age and infirmity. Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from Bishop French, enclosing the address which had been agreed to by the Association, to be presented to the Queen. His Lordship regreted that

mont, to take the wishes of the Irish people into their humanians consideration, and to enact a law which will give us a domestic parliament.

The majority of those present repudiated the charge of having signed the declaration of confidence in the Lord Clarendon.

On the other hand, the Orange Society have been holding meetings on Saturday, the following evening, a meeting was held in Whitefriar's Hall, at which the following Orange Lodges were represented by their officers and members:—Nos. 237, 440, 505, 1234, 1619, 1672, 1679, 1700, 1703, 1708, 1738, 1737, 1808, 1840, 1848.

The following resolution was adopted, the Grand Master, the Earl of Enniskillen, in the chair:—

Resolved, That we, the Orangemen of Dublin, in consequence of the false and malicious assertions repeatedly made by the repealers, &c., that we would join them in their reckless proceedings, do hereby declare in behalf of ourselves and bristnen generally throughout the United Kingdom, that we shall not, however, remotedly be identified or connected with any trasonable or seditions movement; and that we are determined to aid and assist the authorities in the lawful execution of their duties, in the suppression of anarchy and revolution, and in support of our sovereign, and the maintenance of the union between these kingdoms.

The citizen club held their first meeting in Cork on

annual show of black cattle, so that the farm implements, was opened on Tuesday last, in the Dublin Society grounds. There was a great number of yearling bulls, which, however, were not as good as those exhibited in former years. The yearling heifer class was very numerous, and the judges said they never saw before any thing to equal them. Altogether, the stock exhibited gave great satisfaction.

The accounts of the meetings in America have been received and read with the greatest avidity by all classes.

H. F. H.

Our French Correspondence.

Marshal Ney-The French People-Their Clubs-Emeute-English Press-Thiers-Barrot-Elections

-Communism-The Females-Approaching Review. To-morrow, will take place the grand review of th wo hundred thousand new National Guards, and wenty-five thousand Guards Mobile. The former are newly equipped and uniformed-all very elegantly, and even splendidly; while the latter are composed exclusively of "blouses," and their uniforms preserve their character. These are destined for service on the frontiers of France. Already, in squads of several thousands each, they have appeared upon the Champs Elysées and other public grounds in Paris, accom. panied by magnificent bands of music; and their movements prove how readily the French citizen can transform himself into the perfect and graceful soldier. The Arc Etoile is selected as the spot at which the Government Provisional arc to present to the different legions their respective flags, and to address the troops. The Arc de Triumph PEtoile is the proudest monument of the kind in the world. It is worthy of the conception of Napoleon, who first planted the seeds of liberty in Europe—ploughed the soil with his sword—watered it with the blood of France—the harvest of which is now beginning to be gathered in the triumph of the people over corrupt courts, and the establishment of free institutions, and the regeneration of manikind. It is proper that the flag of the people, free and rejoicing, should be delivered at the place so commemorative of the genius and glovy of the first man which the world ever produced, into the keeping of those who are selected to defend the principles of liberty throughout Europe, and to aid in maintaining the contest of freedom against despotism, now raging in the old world. I have already seen hundreds of thousands assembled in Paris, perhaps more than a million—to witness the funeral/losequies of the glorious dead; but from the extensive preparations, and the interest and glory of the occasion, there will be still the largest concourse of people ever assembled in Paris, to witness the imposing seenes of to-morrow. As if to add interest to a seene so exciting, agents paid by the dynastics overthrown, attempting to divide the Provisional Government, and to bring the influence of some ambitious aspirants to act upon the masses, to overthrow their companions, an onesse was attempted on Sunday last, and in less than two hours more than two hundred thousand men were under arms, and in battle array; and to the enquire of their General.

Will you sustain the Republic and the Government. Ambitious and corrupt men find no favor and are crushed instinctively by the force of public opinion. panied by magnificent bands of music; and their movements prove how readily the French citizen can

being segminated with the weath, according and constrained, and or count is the without fill own a summary land to constrained and count is the without fill own as the constrained and countries. The support of those present regulations of the charge of the wing segment of the charge of the c

Panis, April 21, 1848.

The Grand Review. The 20th was the day of days at Paris. There had

een the 22d, with its agitated Chamber of Deputies, its

Municipal Guard, the thronged multitude, and its run-

ning fight-the 23d with its overthrow of Guizot, the mpeachment of Ministers, its Regiments of the Line, its increasing multitude, and random discharge of musketry, its barricades and processions-the 24th, with the masses crowding all the principal streets and squares in the city, bloody, and with drawn swords. fixed bayonets, iron bars, clubs, and deadly weapons of every description, breathing a just retribution against the murderers of their companions, the evening preceding, and crying "a bas le Roi;" the same Ministry in vain attempting to abate the storm—the abdication and flight of the King and his household—the entry of the Duchess d' Orleans and Compte de Paris into the Chamber of Deputies, the overthrow of that body by the armed multitude, the capture of the Tuileries, the establishment of the Provisional Government, and the proclamation of the Republic—the 25th, given up to rejoicings and promenades, with its more than ten thousand barricades and hundreds of thousands of people filling the streets, the embrace of surviving friends and the congratulations of the assembled host, the moring of the dead and wounded, and the weeping of their tens of thousands of mourners and followers—the 27th, the "Baptism of Liberty," at the foot of the monument of July, 1830, with its 80,000 of National Guards, and two hundred thousand of citizens—the 4th of March, with its funeral pound over the remains of the "glorious dead," with one to two hundred thousand National Guards and citizens under arms, and its half million of speciators, its train of mourning carriages and chariots of flowers—the emeutes of the 17th of March and 16th of April, and the raily of the people to suppress them, in masses beyond computation or estimation, the hundreds of processions to the Hotel de Ville, filing off before the Provisional Government, with their more than ten thousand banners, embracing the flag of every civilized nation, and its deputation of countrymen bearing aloft its flowing folds;—but it was reserved for the 20th inst. to make the demonstration of all demonstrations of the power of Paris. I had anticipated a great fete, but was not prepared to see four hundred thousand men. soldiers, armed, equipped, and uniformed, with their hundreds of bands of music, covering many hundreds of acres of ground, and occupying in platoons from fifty to one hundred men abreast, ten miles of the broadest streets and avenues in Paris; besides more than ten miles more of columns moving in other parts of the city, preparing to march to the Bastile, the grand rendezvous for assembling—on returning from the Arc Triump and flight of the King and his household-the entry of the Duchess d' Orienns and Compte de Paris into the